Florida

Summary

Low Disparities

• Between females and males for unemployment
• Between females and males for child poverty
• Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for low birthweight

High Disparities

• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
• Between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander for premature death
• Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status

Highlights

Infant Mortality in white infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 6.0 to 4.8 infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

Premature Death in American Indian/Alaska Native population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 4,988 to 5,757 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000

Unemployment in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.3% to 4.9%

Food Insecurity in households headed by a college graduate between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 2.8% to 4.9%

Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 26.1% to 18.7%

Physical Inactivity in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.0% to 25.9%

Trends

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Florida, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Florida’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.